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than to confuse subserviency with humility befitting a Christian prelate, and timidity with loyalty to a strong king. In his chapter on Cranmer's character and private life, however, Mr. Pollard returns to a more judicial standpoint. Indeed throughout the bulk of the present work, as in his previous books, his attitude is that of one who realizes that the earlier unscholarly eulogists of the reformers went too far at first in one direction, but also that their opponents, influenced perhaps by the Tractarian movement, have of late gone too far in the other. It is obviously his desire to give both sides their just due and no more, but in the attempt to do this he is often almost insensibly led to adopt the attitude of an apologist of the reformers, because such a large number of recent writers have erred on the other side.

The story of the last three years of Cranmer's life under Mary is briefly and simply told; it gives a much clearer and more intelligible account of the seven famous recantations than is elsewhere accessible, and good use is made of the magnificent climax afforded by the archbishop's glorious death. It is also a pleasure to find in a book which is as certain to be widely read as this a correction of the popular notion that Cranmer was burnt at the place where the Martyrs' Memorial now stands; his death occurred, as Mr. Pollard points out, on the other side of Balliol College, in what is to-day "the Broad", but what was then an empty ditch. The exact spot is now marked by a plain stone cross in the ground, and an electric-light standard above it keeps off the carts and wagons whose passing to and fro "over the place where [the martyrs] yielded up their souls" was thought "not respectful" by the Tractarian Pusey.

R. B. MERRIMAN.

Maps Illustrating Early Discovery and Exploration in America, 1502-1530. Reproduced by Photography from the original Manuscripts. Issued under the Direction of EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, Ph.D., Professor of History in Rutgers College. (New Brunswick, New Jersey: 1903-1905. Twelve maps in 124 sheets, with folio printed covers, and key-maps with explanatory texts.)

THIS series of great cartographical monuments is by far the most important contribution of its kind ever issued under American auspices. It was planned by Professor Stevenson as an aid to American scholarship and with no thought of monetary profit. He discussed his plans with a few scholars interested in this field of investigation and, in December, 1902, sent to about a dozen large and representative American libraries type-written proposals, in which he unfolded both the plans and the approximate costs, and solicited their subscriptions to the co-operative scheme. He, on his part, agreed to manage the arrangements for procuring negatives or photographs in the widely scattered depositories of Europe, where the unique originals repose; and by the exercise of great patience, tact, and untiring effort he has succeeded in securing

for the first time complete facsimiles of all of them in the sizes of the originals.

The plans met with favorable acceptance, and sets of the series were ordered by enough subscribers to make the issue possible. The first number was delivered in August, 1903. Since American scholars will wish to consult these maps, a list of the depositories of the sets is given here. It will be noticed that all of them are in the United States. They are located geographically as follows: Massachusetts: Harvard College Library; Boston Public Library; Forbes Memorial Library (Northampton). Rhode Island: John Carter Brown Library; George Parker Winship (Providence), private set. New York: American Geographical Society; New York Public Library (Lenox Building); Archer M. Huntington (New York city), private set; Cornell University Library. New Jersey: New Jersey Historical Society; Princeton University Library; Rutgers College Library; Professor Stevenson, private set. Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Library. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress. Illinois: Newberry Library. Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Also one set not yet definitely disposed of, making eighteen full sets in all.

As these maps are of great historical and geographical importance, it is perhaps relevant to discuss them separately and in more or less detail, following the numerical order assigned to them in the series, and by which they may become known in future brief citations of them. Six of the maps, in ninety-nine sheets, are photographic prints; the remaining half are reproduced in twenty-five sheets by the Bierstadt artotype process, directly from the negatives. In explanation it may be said that some of the foreign depositories made it a condition that the negatives should not pass out of their jurisdiction, otherwise Professor Stevenson would have made the series uniform by the artotype process, as that method presents advantages not attainable by a photograph. On the whole the results are excellent. It will now be possible to collate with this series the former sectional lithographs in Kunstmann, Kohl, Kretschmer, Harrisse, and others, in so far as they have used American parts of any of the maps. But for the larger part of the world, this series presents the only opportunity to study side by side these planispheres.

(1) Cantino, 1502-1504. Photograph, fifteen sheets; whole size, 1060 by 2180 mm. The original is on vellum, colored and gilt, and had a checkered career, during which it was used as a cover for a screen. Giuseppe Boni, librarian of the Biblioteca Estense, at Modena, Italy, found it in 1859 in the shop of a pork-butcher, from whom he purchased it, and after restoring it gave the map to the library over which he presided. Alberto Cantino was envoy of Hercules d'Este, duke of Ferrara (died 1505) to the court of Portugal, and kept his patron informed of the discoveries made under Portuguese and Spanish auspices.

As the duke wished to have them indicated upon a map, Cantino employed a cartographer in Lisbon, who was probably an Italian, and this map was in the making from December, 1501, to October, 1502. The cursive handwriting represents subsequent additions, based, it is thought, upon the third voyage of Vespuclius, from data which Cantino procured from him on his return. How the map wandered out of the duke's possession is not known. Next to the Juan de la Cosa planisphere (1500) it is the oldest known map upon which the New World is sketched, and it exerted a far-reaching influence, particularly upon the Portuguese-German type, as represented by Waldseemüller and Schöner. Besides the Vespuclian data it utilized the results of the third voyage of Columbus (1498), of Corte-Real (1501), and of Cabral (1500); was dependent largely upon Portuguese sources, and is the first known map in which the West Indies received the appellation of "Antilhas". There is a precision and fullness to the Asiatic coast as not shown before. Harrisson was the first to issue a portion, namely the New World, in his *Les Corte-Real* (1883), but the nomenclature of his facsimile is not absolutely accurate. His greatly reduced sections, in *Discovery of North America* (1892), are too small to be serviceable, and Stevenson presents for the first time the whole map in its full size by direct photography.

(2) Munich-Portuguese, 1502-1504. Artotype, six sheets; whole size, 1040 by 1170 mm. Original in the Royal Library, Munich. It exhibits certain features of the Cantino map; shows Newfoundland as an elongated island; gives some new names, and represents the coast of South America in particular. It belongs to the Lusitanian type of charts, which did not influence much the later cartography. Kunstmann (No. 2) and Kretschmer reproduced only the New World portion.

(3) Pilestrina, 1503-1505. Artotype, four sheets; whole size, 1220 by 830 mm. Identified as the work of Salvatore de Pilestrina, of Majorca. The original is in the Königlich Bayer'schen Haupt Conservatorium at Munich. It is a kind of Catalano-Lusitanian map of the world; shows an admixture of Italian and Portuguese, with Spanish traits, and contains the discoveries of Corte-Real and of Vespuclius. Harrisson places it "after 1502"; Peschel, 1502-1503; Kohl, 1504-1505; and Sophus Ruge, 1503-1504. Only the American portion was reproduced before, by Kunstmann (No. 3) and Kretschmer (plate IX: 1); of these, the larger is Kunstmann, who gives less than half of the map, in somewhat reduced dimensions. The original extends to the eastward as far as the Red and Black seas and South Africa, and its appearance indicates that it may have been larger.

(4) Maggiolo, 1519. Artotype, one sheet; whole size, 335 by 500 mm. Original by Vesconte de Maggiolo, in Royal Library, Munich, where it belongs to an atlas of seven maps on vellum. It gives more islands than any preceding map; follows the Canario rather fully for coast names, and, according to Harrisson, "for the period between the

Peter Martyr map (1511), and the Turin chart (*circa* 1523), . . . it fills a gap in the Hydrography of the New World, which cannot be replaced, thus far [1892], by any other cartographical document." Reproduced, but not with all the nomenclature, by Kunstmann (No. 5) and Santarem.

(5) Munich-Portuguese, 1516-1520. Artotype, six sheets; whole size, 630 by 1260 mm. Original in Royal Library, Munich; formerly attributed erroneously to Salvatore de Pilestrina. It is the earliest known map in which Balboa's discovery of the Pacific is designated, namely, as "Mar Visto Pelos Castelhanos". The demarcation line of Tordesilhas, June 7, 1494, divides the map, and the names of the Bahama Islands and South America seem to be dependent upon Spanish sources. There are several reproductions of American sections, particularly Kunstmann (No. 4) and Kretschmer (plate XII: 2), of which the former is the best, but it shows only about one-third of the whole map and omits place-names.

(6) Turin-Spanish, 1523-1525. Photograph, twelve sheets; whole size, 1125 by 2600 mm. Original on vellum, in the Library of the King of Italy, at Turin. The legends are Spanish and Latin, seldom Portuguese, and the map, next to La Cosa's, is the first to be founded on Spanish discoveries. Harrisson says it is "the most valuable cartographical document of the sixteenth century which we possess for the nomenclature", and he lauds its accuracy in this respect. Merely shown before in a sketch-map by Harrisson.

(7) Salviati, 1525-1527. Photograph, twenty-four sheets; whole size, 950 by 2055 mm. Original in the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana, Florence, on paper, and receives its present name because it bears the coat of arms of Cardinal Giovanni Salviati, who was nuncio in Spain from 1525 to 1530. Its nomenclature is in Spanish, Latin, and Portuguese; and it exhibits only the east coast of America from Labrador to the Straits of Magellan, but the coast-lines of Africa and southern Asia have a very replete series of names. The ship *Victoria* of Magellan is shown with an inscription. Now reproduced for the first time.

(8) Wolfenbüttel-Spanish, 1525-1530. Artotype, four sheets, representing two sections; original size, according to W. Ruge (A, 652 by 855 mm.; B, 557 by 854 mm.); on parchment. It is in the style of Ribero, and is a portion of a planisphere, in colors, exhibiting America from Labrador to Patagonia; the sheet with the Old World regions is lost. The original is in the Grand Ducal Library, Wolfenbüttel, having been purchased by the Duke Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1604-1666). The place-names are Portuguese, but of Spanish influence, and the nomenclature of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is noteworthy, since it is the first Spanish map on which it appears. A photograph of it was loaned to the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, but was not returned and has disappeared. Otherwise, Stevenson's is the first known reproduction.

(9) Weimar-Spanish, 1527. Photograph, twelve sheets; whole size, 805 by 2160 mm. Original, on parchment, in the Grand Ducal Library, Weimar. Variously ascribed to Ferdinand Columbus, Nuño Garcia de Toreno, and Ribero, but the maker has not been absolutely determined. It has the date 1527, and "is the first extant official Spanish marine chart". It portrays for the first time the New World as a whole land mass, in the north named "Mundus Novus" and in the south "Brasil"; and the Straits of Magellan are set down correctly for the first time. The American section was reproduced, not with absolute fidelity, in Kohl's *Die beiden ältesten General-Karten von Amerika* (Weimar, 1860). Now shown as a whole for the first time.

(10) Maggiolo, 1527. Artotype, four sheets; whole size, 1700 by 600 mm. Original, by Vesconte de Maggiolo, on parchment, colored, in the Ambrosian Library, Milan. It influenced later maps, and Harrisson says, it "represents closely a prototype, still unknown, on which were inscribed Verrazanian data, shortly after the return of the Florentine navigator". The American portion was given by Weise and Harrisson, reduced, and the late B. F. De Costa had three copies made, size 345 by 990 mm., two of which are in the New York Public Library, but no complete facsimile in full size is known. Stevenson's reproduction has not been sent out, at the time of this writing, but it will prove to be among the choicest of the series.

(11) Ribero, 1529. Photograph, twelve sheets; whole size, 850 by 2125 mm. Original, on parchment, by Diego Ribero, in the Grand Ducal Library, Weimar, mended in places. It is by one of the best cosmographers of his time, and a work of first importance. Reproductions of the American portion have appeared in several places: Sprengel, *Ueber J. Ribero's älteste Weltcharte* (Weimar, 1795), Santarem's *Atlas de Mappemondes*, Kretschmer (plate xv), Nordenskiöld's *Periplus* (plate XLVIII), and particularly in Kohl's *Die beiden ältesten General-Karten von Amerika*, but the latter shows only one-third of the whole map, and his nomenclature is faulty.

(12) Verrazano, 1529. Photograph, twenty-four sheets; whole size, 1270 by 2560 mm. Original, by Girolamo da Verrazano, brother of the American navigator, in the Library of the Propaganda Fide, Rome, to which it was bequeathed by Cardinal Stefano Borgia, in 1804, with his museum. All of its nomenclature is in Italian, and it shows the discoveries of Giovanni da Verrazano, being also the first Italian map to inscribe the name "Tierra America", here placed across Venezuela, while it names the site of the United States as "Nova Gallia, sive Ivcatanet", the last word being likely a curious misapplication of Yucatan. It has been described often, and Alessandri, of Rome, photographed it some time ago, but in what size has not been determined. The reductions by Brevoort, Murphy, and others are imperfect. The Stevenson facsimile, however, affords American students the first opportunity to study it properly. The key-maps have not been issued thus far.